

ARTICLE 8

SECTION 4

LONG TERM CARE/BOARD AND CARE

1. GENERAL

This section contains information for determining the composition of the Medi-Cal Family Budget Unit (MFBU) when one or more family members are in Long Term Care or Board and Care.

2. CRITERIA

A. Long Term Care (LTC) Status

A person is considered to have Long Term Care (LTC) status when:

- 1) Inpatient medical care lasts longer than the month of admission; and
- 2) Inpatient medical care is expected to last one full calendar month or more after the month of admission.

Note: LTC status is not required in cases where there is an institutionalized spouse or LTC spouse. For a definition of an institutionalized spouse or LTC spouse see MPG Article 1 - Definitions.

B. Board and Care (B&C)

A person is considered to be in Board and Care (B&C) when the person receives board, room, personal care (laundry services other than linen, personal hygiene, transportation to and from medical appointments) in a non-medical protective living environment for a full calendar month.

3. MFBU DETERMINATION

A. Family Member in LTC or B&C

- 1) An institutionalized spouse, or, for income purposes, an LTC spouse, shall be in his/her own MFBU beginning the month of admission to the LTC facility.

If the institutionalized/LTC spouse and his/her community spouse are both beneficiaries:

- a) The institutionalized spouse/LTC spouse may allocate his/her income to the community spouse in the month of admission to LTC; and

- b) If the share of cost of either spouse is increased in the month of admission, no change in that spouse's eligibility or increase in the share of cost shall be made effective until the first day of the month following a 10-day notice of adverse action. ACWD 91-84
- 2) An aged, blind, or disabled person (other than an institutionalized/LTC spouse) in LTC/B&C is in his/her own MFBU the month following the month of admission.
- 3) An aged, blind, or disabled person's spouse (other than an institutionalized/LTC spouse) in LTC/B&C is in his/her own MFBU the month following the month of admission (e.g. ABD wife at home and husband in B&C, or both spouses in LTC/B&C).
- 4) A person in LTC (other than an institutionalized/LTC spouse) or B&C who is not aged, blind or disabled and whose spouse is not aged, blind or disabled shall be included in the MFBU with his/her spouse and/or children or, if the person is a child, with his/her parents.
- 5) A child who is a ward of the court or the responsibility of a public agency due to a voluntary placement by a parent or guardian and who is a patient in a medical facility is in his/her own MFBU.
- 6) A child who is not blind or disabled, who has LTC status and who was not living with his/her parents immediately prior to entering the LTC facility is in his/her own MFBU.
- 7) Effective March 1, 1994, a disabled or presumptively disabled newborn who is born in a facility and remains an inpatient for the remainder of the month is in his/her own MFBU beginning with the month of birth. ACWD 93-87
4. TREATMENT OF INCOME FOR LTC/B&C MFBUs
- When family members have separate MFBUs because of LTC/B&C, family income requires special budgeting computations. See MPG Article 10, Section 5 and Section 7 for detailed instructions.
5. TREATMENT OF PROPERTY FOR ABD LTC/B&C MFBUs
- Some ABD LTC/B&C MFBUs have special property rules. See Article 9, Section 3 for detailed information.